

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Elm
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPIRITS.

Isly Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennequin's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk
and case

J.D.K.Z. Genoa

Barnett's Old Tom

Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk

Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
Cordial.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell
and the surrounding districts that, in order to
meet the constantly increasing demand for their

ALES,

they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co.
their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.
Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting
Powder and
Fuse; Long and
Short handle Shovels;
Picks, Pick Handles, and
Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold
Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron
Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and
Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope
for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and
Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;
Washing-boards; Brushware of every
description; Nails; Canvas; Hose
Pipes.—Contracts undertaken
for supplying Mining Co.'s
with Material of all
kinds, on liberal
terms. Free
delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

KARL PRETSCH,
COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of
every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS,
on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Decoration, and Sign Writing.
Buggies and Vehicles of every description
painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S
BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



OWEN PIERCE,

SMITHFIELD CO.'S BUTCHERY
CROMWELL.

Thanks his customers and the public generally
for the patronage they have so liberally bestowed
upon him. He now begs to announce that he is
in a position to supply

FIRST-CLASS MEAT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

Mutton (Quarters), 3d. to 4d. per lb.
Mutton (Sides), 3d. per lb.
Beef (boiling), 5d. per lb.
Beef (roasting), 6d. per lb.
Chops, 6d. per lb.
Rump Steaks, 8d. per lb.
Sausages, 9d. per lb.

Families waited on for orders.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the
public of Cromwell and its environs that
they have commenced business as Manufacturers
of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the
new building in Inniscourt-street, at the rear of
Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly
arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be
in a position to execute orders in this particular
line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods de-
livered in all parts of the district.

C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to an-
nounce to the inhabitants of Cromwell
and the surrounding District that he has com-
menced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches
of the Business, combined with MODERATE
CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair
share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THE undersigned begs to announce that
having secured a constant supply of
FAT CATTLE and SHEEP on favourable
terms, he will shortly commence business as
CARCASE BUTCHIER
at Cromwell, and will be prepared to execute
WHOLESALE ORDERS for BEEF and MUTTON
at the lowest market rates.

Fat Stock always on hand.

W. J. BARRY,
WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERMAN.

BEEF AND MUTTON,
DEAD OR ALIVE,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cromwell

CROMWELL HOTEL.

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel
in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of
Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every
care will be bestowed upon horses. An experi-
enced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate
that he has purchased from Mr G. W.
Goodger the above large and centrally-situated
Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommoda-
tion of a superior description to all who may
favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT
trade, will he trusts, be as sufficient guarantee that
the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as
pure as on the day they left the vintery or the
distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are
fitted up in the best style, and every attention
will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience
of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the
STABLES
In connection with the Hotel, and the public
may rely on
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH II,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL,

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

DAGG'S

CLUTHIA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general
public that he has REMOVED to his NEW
PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Mel-
more Terrace, where he will carry on every de-
scription of Blacksmith work and Farriery as
heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public
generally that he has gone to the expense of get-
ting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new
principle, being the first introduced up-country,
which he will guarantee to give general satisfac-
tion; also, that he has made a reduction in the
price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES : : 10s.

DRAUGHT, : : 16s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Cromwell

CROMWELL COAL PITS

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the
surrounding district that they have purchased
the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and
that they are now in a position to supply COAL
of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and
at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per
ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

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We have Now Opened the
LARGEST & BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF

DRAFFERY AND CLOTHING
ever seen in Cromwell.

The Goods are marked off at such low
prices as will ensure a speedy sale.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

Henry's Line of Royal Mail Coaches.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY &
FRIDAY, a coach of the above line

leaves CLYDE for CROMWELL, ARROWTOWN,
FRANKTON, and QUEENSTOWN, at six a.m., and
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday it re-
turns to Cromwell and Clyde, leaving Queen-
town at six a.m.

Booking Office at Cromwell:—The Golden Age
Hotel. J. Y. HENRY, Proprietor.

JOHN MARSH'S

LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES
adjoining the

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Saddle and Harness Horses on Hire.

Charges Moderate.

A First-Class Groom.

WATERS'S PATENT MANGLE

MRS REID (next door to Heron's White
Hart Hotel) is prepared to mangle Bed and Table
linen for Families in Best Style, at moderate
prices.

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NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our SILK
dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Fleur branded with our
name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

EARL OF CARRICK

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion
"EARL OF CARRICK"

will stand for the Season at POISON CREEK
FARM, Wanaka Road; and will visit fort-
nightly each of the following places, viz.:—
ALBERTOWN, BANNOCKBURN, BENDIGO, CAR-
DRONA, CROMWELL, and KAWARAU GORGE.

Terms, £4, payable at the end of the season

EARL OF CARRICK (imported from Victoria)
is a beautiful black horse, possessing great
bone and substance; is seven years old, and
stands 16 hands high. He was bred at
Mansfield, Victoria, by J. Steele, Esq., and
was got by the famous horse BLACKLEG,
which carried off thirty-one prizes, and never
was beaten in Victoria.

EARL OF CARRICK's dam, a prize Clydesdale
mare, imported from Scotland.

CHARLES HAIR, Proprietor,

Poison Creek.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accomodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

For The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau

River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD, Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO., (Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS, Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to McCormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.

CARICK RANGE HOTEL, Opposite the Royal Standard Co.'s Battery, QUARTZVILLE.

A spacious, well-lighted, and completely-furnished BILLIARD ROOM, with one of Paser's Best Tables.

The Carrick Range Hotel is within easy distance of the various Reefs, and an excellent dray-road (constructed at great expense by the Royal Standard Company) extends from the base to the summit of the Range.

The accommodation comprises Bar and Bar Parlour, handsomely fitted up; large and well-furnished Dining Room; Private Parlour; magnificent Hall, large and lofty, built expressly for Balls, Public meetings, &c.; and an extensive suite of really comfortable and commodious Single and Double Bed Rooms.

The premises will be found replete with every convenience; and the Proprietor confidently asserts that the Carrick Range Hotel affords to every class of visitors accommodation unsurpassed by any up-country hotel in Otago.

The situation is extremely picturesque, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Pisa, the Grandview Mountains, and the Upper Clutha Valley.

Table d'Hôte Daily from 12 till 2.

The culinary arrangements are under competent management, and it is the determination of the Proprietor to maintain this department in the highest state of efficiency.

First-class Six-stalled Stable attached.

Saddle Horses for Hire on Moderate Terms.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, QUARTZVILLE.

(The only hotel in the vicinity of the Reefs.)

JOHN M'CORMICK.

Proprietor.

Bannockburn

QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY.

JOHN GRINDLEY

Begs to announce to the Public of Bannockburn and the Carrick Range, that he has opened a Butchering Establishment in the Township of QUARTZVILLE, next door to the CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, where he will always have on hand a supply of Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK, at the lowest market rates.

A choice assortment of SMALL GOODS constantly on hand.

Orders delivered in any part of the District.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE.

LOGAN & SCOTT,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth; or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

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Bendigo Gully, &c.

Rocky Point Ferry,

On the Main Line of Government Road to Bendigo.

REDUCED FARES.

GEORGE M'LACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John McCormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL, WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

25 Proprietor.

JOSIAH MITCHINSON

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

CHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,

Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILL S., LAKE HAWEA.

ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS,

PROPRIETORS.

SAWN TIMBER

Of all descriptions can be supplied from the above Mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district.

Posts and RAILS, and all kinds of MINING TIMBER.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY, ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of carriage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Colonial Jewellery of all descriptions, trademarked, made on the premises.

Cromwell

WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELLERY, AND FANCY REPOSITORY.

H. WAEBER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, CROMWELL,

Has removed to his NEW PREMISES.

All Repairs of Watches or Clocks Guaranteed for Twelve Months.

H. W. begs to notify that he has also on hand TOBACCOES, CIGARS, and a variety of Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, MOUTHPIECES, &c.

TOBACCOES

(Of the Finest Quality)

5s. PER POUND.

Nevis

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper, WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

Queenstown

JOHN O. M'ARDELL,

MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER, AND General Commission Agent, Valuator, and Accountant, ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN. Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER AND NEWS AGENT, Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,

AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WATCH REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

CHARLES BEEBY,

(Formerly of Cromwell), WATCHMAKER & MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, Rees-street, Queenstown,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell District that any work entrusted to him will be executed by an EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, with accuracy and despatch.

Colonial Jewellery of all descriptions, trademarked, made on the premises.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The REV. J. JONES will (D.V.) hold Divine Service in the Schoolroom, Cromwell, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

M. FRAER.

NOTICE.—As we are now taking stock, we must request a SETTLEMENT of all outstanding ACCOUNTS by the 1st February, 1872.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

New Advertisements.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp.

WILLIAM MACNAB,

Secretary.

ROB ROY COMPANY, CARRICK RANGE.

A Meeting of Shareholders will be held at HARDING'S HOTEL, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at eight p.m.

By order, CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

AUCTION SALE AT THE STORE OF MR COLCLOUGH.

W. J. BARRY & CO. will sell by Auction at an early date (for which, see posters) the remaining portion of the

DRAPERY & GLASSWARE STOCK OF MR COLCLOUGH, who is retiring from business.

The present opportunity should not be lost by those desiring to obtain BARGAINS, as the whole MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.

SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the "Immigration and Public Works Act," will obtain the necessary information at the Warden's Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,
Under-Secretary for Public Works,
Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872. 28

Application for an Extended Claim.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to me by DAVID MURLEY and TIMOTHY GORMAN to declare that that portion of the Otago Gold-fields described in the Schedule hereunto annexed may be occupied in claims of one acre per man, under section 1, Regulation VI., of the Otago Gold-fields Rules and Regulations; and that the

said application will be heard at Cromwell on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1872. Objections (if any) to the granting of such application must be lodged at the Warden's office, Cromwell, within fourteen days of this date.

(Signed) VINCENT PYKE,
Warden,
Cromwell, January 16, 1872.

SCHEDULE.

All that area containing 2 acres, situate at the west side of Surface Point, Kawarau Gorge, and adjoining Gorman and Hayes's extended claim.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS

IN
SMITHAM'S ART-UNION,
DRAWN ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

No. 88.—The holder of this Ticket was presented with a Splendid Walnut-tree COTAGE PIANO, by Broadwood, London.

No. 95.—2nd Prize: OIL PAINTING, by Butler, R.A., valued at the Royal Academy Exhibition, London, at £40.

No. 2.—3rd Prize: WATER-COLOUR PAINTING OF CROMWELL.

No. 93.—4th Prize: 2 WATER-COLOUR SCENES: "Fishing."

No. 54.—5th Prize: 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS Port Chalmers and Dunedin.

No. 70.—6th Prize: 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS: "Mining."

No. 8.—7th Prize: PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

No. 33.—8th Prize: OIL PAINTING: "Hunting."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED.

CAPITAL £12,000,

IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.

INTERIM DIRECTORS:

JAMES COWAN, Esq.
IGNATIUS LOUGHNAN, Esq., J.P.
JAMES HAZLETT, Esq., J.P.
JAMES P. TAYLOR, Esq., J.P.
JAMES STUART, Esq.
G. W. GOODGER, Esq.
JAMES MARSHALL, Esq.

TREASURER:

JAMES P. TAYLOR, Esq., J.P.

SOLICITOR:

A. W. ALLANBY, Esq.

SECRETARY:

MR H. W. SMYTHIES.

BANKERS:

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEYOR:

H. W. SMYTHIES, Esq.

WHEREAS, by the "Immigration and Public Works Act Amendment Act, 1871," it is, amongst other things, enacted that the Minister for Public Works may receive applications from the owners or lessees of works for the Supply of Water on the Gold-fields for mining and other purposes, or from other persons interested in such works about to be constructed, for advances of money to aid in the construction, extension, or improvement of such works; and by the said Act it is further enacted that the said Minister may make Regulations prescribing the mode of making and the form of such application, and for proceeding on such application, as in the said Act mentioned: And whereas it is expedient that Regulations should be made for the purposes in the said Act mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, the Honorable John Davies Ormond, the Minister for Public Works, in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in me by the said Act, do hereby make the Regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto, prescribing the mode of making and the form of application for advances of money to aid in the construction of works for the supply of water on Gold-fields, and for proceeding on such application.

SCHEDULE.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining advances of money for the purposes specified shall make application in writing to the Warden of the District, or the agent duly appointed in that behalf for the Province or District in which the intended works are to be constructed; and such application shall state:—

(1) The names and descriptions of the applicants; or if they be a Company registered under any Act of the General Assembly, then the registered particulars thereof.

(2) The names of the Engineer and Manager of the enterprise.

(4) The general description of the water-race, or races, dams, reservoirs, or other works proposed to be constructed, together with duly-attested copies of the certificate or certificates of title to the water or ground; the quantity of water intended to be conveyed or stored; the length of the race or races; size of reservoirs or dams; the maximum rate proposed to be charged for the water; the nature and extent of the auriferous ground proposed to be supplied with water.

(4) The estimated cost of the enterprise.

(5) The proposed capital.

(6) The interests (if any) affected by the diversion or storage of the water to be dealt with.

(7) The amount of money proposed to be borrowed, which must not exceed one-third of the estimated cost of the construction of the works.

2. With the application, the applicant shall forward to the Warden or Agent a receipt from the Receiver of Land Revenue of the District for the amount of 2½ per cent upon the money proposed to be borrowed.

3. Immediately after any application shall have been finally decided upon, the deposit thereon will be repaid, except so much as may be retained under authority of the Minister for covering the cost of the enquiry made in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

4. The projectors of any enterprise to which money may be advanced shall, before the issue of any loan to them, give to the Minister a valid lien or mortgage to cover the amount of loan over the works and property proposed to be constructed; and such lien or mortgage shall be registered in the Warden's Court of the district, and shall be prepared at the expense of the projectors.

5. No money shall be paid towards the construction of any water-race, dam, or reservoir unless the projectors of the same shall have duly registered themselves under the Mining Companies Limited Liability Act or the Joint Stock Companies Act.

6. The rate of interest to be paid by the projectors of any enterprise coming under these Regulations shall be seven (7) pounds per centum per annum, payable quarterly from the date of the advance.

7. The capital sum to be repaid out of the profits of the enterprise in the same proportion as the amount of money advanced by the Government bears to the paid-up capital of the Company.

W. GISBORNE,
Minister acting for the Minister for
Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Wellington, 4th January, 1872.

FOR SALE, or TO LET on Terms,—
ONE-SIXTH SHARE in a DREDGING
CLAIM at Welshman's Beach, above the Gentleman's
Annie Creek. For particulars, apply to
THOMAS WILSON,
17
Kawarau Gorge.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The PARTNERSHIP (if any) existing between WILLIAM & MICHAEL SHANLY, carrying on business as General Storekeepers, at Melmore Terrace, Cromwell, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 22nd day of December, 1871.

(Signed) { WILLIAM SHANLY.
MICHAEL SHANLY.

Witness to the signature of W. SHANLY:

A. BROOK,

Solicitor, Clyde.

Witness to the signature of MICHAEL SHANLY:

W. W. WILSON,

Solicitor, Clyde.

NOTICE.

In reference to the above, I beg to inform my friends and customers that all DEBTS due to the late firm MUST BE PAID to me on or before the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1872; and that my receipt for the same will alone be binding.

WILLIAM SHANLY.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES NICHOLAS, JOHN LUMLEY EDWARDS, and JOHN JENKINS, of Cromwell, carrying on business as Coal Miners, under the style or firm of "Nicholas & Co." has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All DEBTS due to the said partnership will be received, and all LIABILITIES will be discharged, by JAMES NICHOLAS, who will continue to carry on the business under the style of the late firm.

JAMES NICHOLAS.

JOHN LUMLEY EDWARDS.

JOHN JENKINS.

Witness—JOHN MARSH.

Cromwell, January 22, 1872.

CROMWELL COAL-PIT CO.

MESSRS JAMES NICHOLAS & Co., having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP on the 22nd January, 1872, respectfully give notice to the Public that all outstanding accounts owing by the said firm are to be sent in immediately to Mr JAMES NICHOLAS, and they will be promptly settled.

Mr NICHOLAS has authorised MR JOSEPH RESTON to COLLECT ALL OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to the late firm, and respectfully requests a prompt settlement thereof.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at the Bank of New South Wales, Cromwell, the wife of JOHN ALLAN PRESHAW, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS CAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1872.

The prospectus of the "Carrick Range Water Supply Company" is now before the public; a provisional directorate has been carefully chosen and duly appointed by the projectors of the enterprise; and applications for shares may be made at once. We simply echo the opinion of all who are acquainted with the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts when we affirm that a more promising field for mining enterprise does not exist in the Colony. For several years past, in spite of the oft-recurring scarcity of water, hundreds of miners have found profitable employment in sluicing the creek banks and tunnelling the terraces of the Bannockburn valley; and all over the eastern slope of the adjacent mountain—the Carrick Range—wherever the most tiny drab of the aqueous element could be made subservient to the wants of the miner, gold has been met with in very appreciable quantities. We are acquainted with a number of residents in this locality who have each made hundreds of pounds by fossicking about among the small creeks and branchlets

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Secretary of the Carrick Range Water Supply Company, Registered, Cromwell.
Sir,—I hereby make application for Shares in your Company, or any less number that may be allotted to me; and I enclose being deposit of one shilling per share on the above number, subject to the terms recited in the Prospectus.

Signature

Address

that in more humid seasons abound on the Range. Doubtless the richest of the alluvial ground has already been worked; but with the vastly-improved appliances now coming into use, and with the grand desideratum of an abundant water-supply, such as will be provided by the carrying out of the Coal Creek Race Scheme, it is not too much to say that for every score of alluvial miners the locality is at present capable of supporting, there will be permanent and remunerative employment for at least a hundred when the projected undertaking is accomplished.

On the Nevis side of the Range, especially in the neighbourhood of Paddy's and Potter's gullies, a large extent of proved auriferous ground is known to exist; and it is satisfactory to learn that a branch of the proposed race can be conveyed from the "saddle" at the head of Duffer's Gully at such an elevation as will command nearly all the ground that is worth taking up in that quarter.

In addition to the almost unlimited area of sluicing ground everywhere to be met with throughout the district, another important branch of alluvial mining has lately sprung into existence, and is being vigorously followed up, with more or less success, by a considerable number of men. We allude to the extensive tunnelling operations in progress at Pipeclay Gully. Every inch of this ground for which water is available has been taken up, and several of the parties engaged are making over £5 a week per man; but here, as elsewhere, the miners are seriously hampered by the extreme scarcity of water.

The whole of the quartz-reefs yet discovered on the range are below the line of the proposed race, and not one of them can be worked to advantage without the aid of more water than can possibly be obtained from other sources. Since the Royal Standard battery (four head of stampers) commenced crushing, the owners have never paid less than £5 a week for the use of a quantity only sufficient to supply the machine boiler and the tables; and the raceholders have more than once threatened to cut off the supply altogether, having ample and profitable use for it in working their own claims. The Elizabeth battery (of eight heads) is insufficiently supplied by a small race, heading from Smith's Gully, and for this privilege the shareholders pay at the rate of £2 per week. The Heart of Oak and Star of the East claims, with a ten-stamp battery between them, are no better off than the Elizabeth: they are supplied from the same source, and the shareholders pay just double as much for the use of it. The crushing machines we have mentioned are all driven by steam-power, and the cost of fuel is a very heavy item in the working expenses. Were water-power obtainable, the steam-engines now in use would probably be dispensed with, and thus a large moiety of the outlay now incurred for fuel would go to augment the profits of the claimholders.

But we think sufficient ground has been shown for the sanguine hope we entertain of the success of the Carrick Range Water Supply Company. The elements of success are propitious and abundant; and we will only add, in conclusion, our firm belief that those who are wise enough to invest a few pounds in the purchase of shares in the undertaking at the outset, will be sowing the seed for a golden harvest of dividends.

There was no business transacted in the Resident Magistrate's Court here on Thursday last.

The latest Gazette contains a notification that Mr William Shanly has been appointed a manager of the Cromwell Cemetery, vice Mr P. Kelly, deceased.

New Regulations for the Otago Gold-field are published in the Gazette of January 9; also, Gold Mining and Agricultural Leases Regulations.

The Waste Land Board has confirmed the sale to Mr Clarke of 50,000 acres of land at Moa Flat. The following motion, proposed by Mr Reid, was agreed to at a meeting held to consider the matter:—"That the sale be agreed to, except that part of about 1950 acres that lies N.E. of the road line that divides block 4, and the ten acres reserved as a schoolsite. That Mr Clarke can have the option of selecting an equal quantity in any part of the run contiguous to present application, or his deposit returned for the part taken off in terms of 43rd section, Waste Land Act, 1866."

The Tuapeka Races take place on Thursday and Friday next, and the Clutha Ferry (Balclutha) Races on the 8th and 9th of February.

Extensive bush fires, causing much destruction of timber, have lately occurred at Pine Hill, near Dunedin, and at Canada Bush, west of Tokomairiro.

Tito Kowaru is evidently getting tired of being hunted about the bush. The following telegram from the Defence Minister at Wanganui was received in Dunedin on the 16th:—"Tito Kowaru, with thirty-two men, and about the same number of women and children, came out of the bush to a settlement on the coast called Omaturangi, a place about thirty miles north of the Patea river. A tangi was held, and several speeches were made. Tito Kowaru made a short speech, and said he had come out on the coast, and was desirous of settling down peaceably; whether or not the Government would allow him to do so, he could not say. So far as he was concerned, he meant to settle peaceably, and not to molest Europeans any further."

The *Echo* of January 13 says:—Marion Webb, sentenced for bigamy to six months' confinement, is a very prosaic individual. Miss Braddon has led us to associate bigamists with golden hair, blue eyes, fair skins, catlike steps, agile movements, and a feline demeanour generally,—in short, a *spirituelle* physique. But Marion Webb looked very like a woman who could walk five miles an hour, and finish up with rump steak and onions and bottled porter. She said that she had had her husband's consent to the crime. But she listened quite complacently when her first husband, in the presence of husband No. 2, addressed her as sister. We wonder if bigamy "runs in the family," as wooden legs were one time supposed to run in the family of a Greenwich pensioner.

Under the heading, "Mr Birch as Immigration Agent," the *Echo* remarks:—"This gentleman was a good carpenter—*ergo*, he must be a good immigration agent. He sold and brewed hogsheads of ale—*ergo*, he has the gift of persuasion. Our professors, our schools, our churches, our charitable institutions, our newspapers, are all to be represented in Britain by a man who probably can neither write nor speak grammar, and who lamentably failed when by some electoral blunder he was pitchforked into the General Assembly. We firmly believe that his appointment to the immigration agency is a huge practical joke. . . . Mr Macassey proved that he more than once voted for measures which he had not read. He was the dirty tool of the Vogel Government—*ergo* he was sent Home to represent us; and those who see him at all will naturally think that all of us are intellectually no better than 'Tom Birch.'

The latest telegram regarding the illness of the Heir-apparent is as follows:—"London, December 12, 5 a.m.—The Prince of Wales, according to an official despatch just received from Sandringham, passed a very restless night. There are no signs of improvement in his condition, and death is imminent at any time to-day from suffocation. His strength is not so good, and what sleep he has is followed by restlessness and unquiet. The chest symptoms are bad. The Princess Alexandra is greatly exhausted. The Princess Royal, Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, is hourly expected at Sandringham. The Prince is threatened with inflammation of the lungs. The excitement in London and the provinces is greater than during the Crimean war."

The Cagli and Pompei Italian Opera Company arrived in Dunedin from Christchurch on Thursday last. The opera season commenced on Friday at the Princess Theatre, with Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

The clipper ship Carrick Castle sailed from Port Chalmers from London on the 17th inst., with a large and valuable cargo of wool, preserved meat, gold, &c.

The Mount Ida Chronicle understands that during the absence of Mr Warden Simpson, (who has been lately appointed to the Dunstan district, and who has at present six months' leave of absence,) that district will be temporarily divided between Messrs Carew and Burton,—Mr Burton taking Clyde in addition to his present duties, and Mr Carew officiating at Cromwell and Alexandra, in addition to Blacks. It is supposed that during the above arrangement Mr Warden Robinson will take his old duty at St. Bathans.

ALBERTOWN SCHOOL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The annual statutory meeting of householders in this district was held on Wednesday last. There was a fair attendance.

Mr Woodger, who was voted to the chair, called upon the retiring Committee to produce the annual report and abstract of accounts.

The report not having been produced, after several of the electors had addressed the meeting,

Mr R. Henry Wallace moved, "That considering that the retiring Committee had failed to furnish their report, in accordance with the fourteenth section of the Education Ordinance of 1864, the hon. Secretary be authorised to request them to do so without further delay; and that this meeting proceed to the election of a new Committee for the ensuing year."—The motion was seconded by Mr Thomas, and unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the new Committee, viz.: Messrs Campbell, Thomas, Norman, Graham, Russell, M'Donald, Wallace, M'Callum, and Hassing.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting closed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

PER CREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, REUTER'S AGENTS.

DUNEDIN,

Tuesday, 9 a.m.

The case of Hunter (contractor) v. Will and others (Building Committee of the East Taieri Presbyterian Church), after a five days' trial, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for £255.

Reicheldt's action against the Insurance Companies has begun.

The Hon. Mr Reeves (member of the Ministry) and Mr Macandrew are to sail in the Samson for Catlin's River, and thence to Stewart's Island. They go to inspect those places as fields for immigrants.

The Opera Company were exceedingly well received, and there is every promise of a brilliant season.

The Nicol Fleming has sailed for London with a large cargo, and passengers.

The White Horse Stables, at Tokomairiro, were burnt on Friday. The wind changed when the fire was at its worst, or nothing would have saved the hotel and adjoining property. Langley's loss is £250, the stable being uninsured.

Great bush fires have taken place at Blenheim. All the country from Awatere to Flaxbourne is destroyed. At the time of the latest telegrams, the fires were extending behind Stafford's and Richmond's runs. A mob of sheep had been burned, and grass, fences, &c., all destroyed.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above body was held in the Council Chamber on the 15th inst. The Mayor and all the Councillors were present.

The minutes of the previous general meeting, and of two intermediate special meetings, were read and confirmed.

Letters written by the Town Clerk to fourteen different parties were read, and approved of by the Council; and six inward letters were read, and received.

An account from the proprietor of the *Lake Wakatip Mail* was passed for payment.

Cr Fraer proposed, "That Mr John Marsh be requested to act as the Council's arbitrator in the case between the Council and Mr G. Jenour." Cr Shanly seconded this, and it was carried.—The Town Clerk, further on in the meeting, was instructed to write to Mr Jenour, informing him of this resolution, and requesting him to appoint another arbitrator to act with Mr Marsh.

On the motion of Cr Fraer, seconded by Cr Brown, the Town Clerk was instructed to write to Mr T. L. Shepherd, M.F.C., M.H.R., thanking him for a letter (and enclosure) which had been received from him, and asking for information as to the locality of the land which would be given in payment for the construction of the road between Cromwell and Quartz Reef Point; and also to write to Mr Hickey, M.P.C., for information on the same subject.

It was resolved that Messrs C. Colclough and Matthews and Fenwick be written to, and informed that unless they submitted to the Council before the 18th inst. drafts of leases for the ground held by them, Mr Brough would be at once instructed to draw out the leases.

The Public Works Committee reported that the late extreme scarcity of water in the Town-race was owing to the fact that the race had been repeatedly choked up by the sand blown into it during the recent exceptionally high winds.

Cr Brown proposed, Cr Shanly seconded, and it was carried, "That Mr Smythies be instructed to take levels for the proposed new race, &c., under the direction of the Public Works Committee; and that, so soon as the Committee have prepared a report, a special meeting of the Council be convened to consider the same."

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Judge and Warden.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.—The application by George Gilford to dissolve the partnership between himself and James Butler (adjourned from previous Court-day) came on for final settlement, the parties having had the matter in dispute decided by arbitration. Judgment was now given in accordance with the arbitrators' award, which was as follows:—"Defendant to pay plaintiff £22, and defendant to take possession of the Moonlight claim, tools, &c., as his individual property. Costs, amounting in all to £4 17s 6d, to be divided equally."

HEARING ADJOURNED.—An application by the Alta Company to suspend the operation of section 4, reg. xii., of the Goldfields Regulations, in respect to the water-race held by the Company (the quartz-crushing machine being idle), was adjourned till next Court-day, the applicant not having appeared.

APPLICATION.

Tail Race.—Samuel Roskrudge and two others applied for leave to extend by 80 yards their present tail-race in Pipeclay Gully: granted.

Protection.—J. J. H. Brown and 11 others, 60 days, quartz claim in Adams's Gully, to test reef: granted.

Extended Claim.—Wm. Green, one acre in Adams's Gully: granted.

Dam.—Thos. Hazlett and three others, in No. 2 gully north of Coal Creek, Nevis: granted.

Water Races.—T. Hazlett and 3 others were granted two sluice-heads from gully No. 2 north of Coal Creek, Nevis.—S. Roskrudge and two others applied for two sluice-heads from Pipeclay Gully. Objections had been lodged by Chadwick and party, but there being no appearance of either applicants or objectors, the hearing was adjourned for a week.

Special Site.—The application of F. Hoffmann and others for a machine site four chains northwest of Nil Desperandum quartz-claim, Pipeclay Gully, was granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MR BEWS IN SELF-DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—In your issue of the 14th November, notice is taken of an application by Messrs Elliott and Tickle, publican and miners, to divert a portion of the main road "Dunstan to Cromwell," in which I am represented by Mr Brough to have said that "it was absurd to suppose that a public road could be diverted for the special benefit of a few paltry miners."

This I feel called upon most distinctly to deny; the term "paltry miners," as emanating from my lips, is a pure fabrication, at once silly and unmeaning, plainly intended to enlist sympathy; and not without some show of success, judging from the gratuitous remarks which followed.—I am, &c., W. A. BEWS.

Cromwell, 30th December, 1871.

THE PUBLIC READING-ROOM.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—A few days ago, I dropped in to the Cromwell Reading-room in order to while away a few spare minutes in perusing the papers and magazines. I could not help being struck with the extreme neglect and disregard to cleanliness observable in the appearance of the room; but, the day of my visit being a Saturday, I concluded that the oppressive heat of the weather had prevented the person in charge performing his duties during the week, and had induced him to delay "cleaning-up" till the Saturday evening. But on revisiting the Reading-room to-day, I became convinced that the neglect mentioned must be of a chronic character; for instead of any improvement in the aspect of the place, it was very much dirtier than on the former occasion. Scattered in all directions on the floor of the room, I observed the undermentioned articles, viz.:—one serviceable coal-scuttle, a very diminutive stove, a broken dust-pan, several empty match-boxes, four large ink-bottles (empty), portion of a spectacles-case, two pieces of shelving-boards, two small wooden cases, about a bushel of paper fragments, and I should say nearly a hundredweight of miscellaneous filth.

Really, Sir, if the Committee of Management do not wish their subscribers—to say nothing of casual visitors from other parts of the Province—to avoid the Reading-room altogether, they should take immediate steps to have it swept and scrubbed, and afterwards kept in decent condition.—I am, &c., STRANGER.

Cromwell, January 22.

VARIETIES.

Woman first tempted man to eat; but he took to drink himself.

A lawyer's effects are apt to depend upon the number of his causes.

Affliction falls upon some as the genial showers upon earth's bosom, to call forth fair flowers from seeds long sterile.

Haughty beauties set such a value on themselves, that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.

A Darkey says: "All men are made of clay; and like meerschaum-pipes, are more valuable when highly coloured."

Boxes govern the world,—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box, the band-box, and the pill-box.

A tailor's apprentice, who seemed to be paid a good deal by the cross-leg attitude, was asked how he liked tailoring, to which he replied, "Very well; but I believe I shall never be able to stand sitting."

A S. a. crocus Dog.—Mr St. John, in his *Wild Sports of the Highlands*, narrates the following:—"A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, who was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me, in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, 'I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potato's.' Though he purpose'dn't lay no stress on these words, and said them in a quiet unbroken tone of voice, the dog, who appear'd to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the open window scambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field; he then, not seeing her there, ran and looked into the byre where she was standing, and finding that all was right came back to the house. After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repe'ed his look-out; but on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog got up, and wagging his tail, looked his master in the face, with so comical an expression of interrogation, that we could not help laughing aloud at him, on which with a slight growl he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again."

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 15, 1872.

The weather is the first subject that presents itself to my notice, and although it is just now literally a "dry" one, a few words aenent it may not be uninteresting. Three months ago, I predicted a drought, and, lo! it has transpired, as, with the exception of an occasional flash-in-the-pan in the shape of a thunder-shower, our usual water-supply has been almost entirely cut off. Arguing from the same experiences which led to the above conviction, I am arrogant enough to foretell a speedy breaking-up of the weather; and "water-squatters" will do well to look to the security of their aqueducts, for when the "heavens open" I am afraid the down-pour will be a "caution to snakes." About 200 years ago there flourished a great weather prophet and almanac maker named Dr Francis Moore. He was said to be an impostor, as only about five per cent of his predictions were correct. As I do not wish to be classed in the same category, let your readers take my prophesies for what they think they are worth, and I am content to await the result.

The Colclough and Cromwell Companies are raising large quantities of stone, but the mills are unable to keep pace with the production, the water-power being so slack that the first-named Company cannot crush at all, and the latter has only enough at times for five stampers. Commissioners of Water Supply, if ye be not defunct, make a note of this! The loss accruing to the Province from the continuance of a short water supply to the Gold-fields ought to be sufficiently apparent by this time to our legislative Solons to cause some little attention to be given to the matter. At the present time it is a fact that whole districts, with hundreds of the population, are thrown completely idle from the accidental occurrence of a dry season. In the face of the specious Haughton-cum-Vogel promises to the miners, of a few months back, it is a miserable and humiliating reflection.

The prospects of the Colclough Company are said to be looking better than ever. The reef is three feet wide, with plenty of the precious metal visible, so that this Company are likely to reap the reward of their plucky perseverance, which contrasts brightly with the speedy collapse of the Aurora and Alta Companies, the more so as there were times when the Colclough Company's prospects looked darker than did those of either of the above-named mines. It is said that another trial is to be given to the Aurora. The common sense of the shareholders ought to suggest such a course after the successful issue of the perseverance of their new neighbours, who have, I see, applied for a lease of ten acres. So let me warn the Aurora proprietors that "delays are dangerous" in quartz-mining as well as in love.

The new light which is being thrown on the question of gold-amalgamation by the researches of Mr Skey, at the Thames, ought to induce mine-owners to consider their past operations, and whether the thousands of tons of quartz manipulated have yielded all the treasures contained in them. From reading his report, I have come to the conclusion that they have not. Those great foes to the process of amalgamation—iron and sulphur—exist in immense quantities in nearly all the lodes opened, so that there is reason for my supposition. There is a gentleman of my acquaintance who has the outlines of the plan of a machine which, according to my imperfect notion, is the exact desideratum at this juncture for the successful treatment of quartz. If this meets his eye, I hope he will lose no time, for if the machine possesses the properties he vaunts, then his "pile" is made.

In spite of prohibitions and pains and penalties, the Chinese still continue working every Sunday in Bendigo Gully. In addition to breaking the law, they spoil the water for all parties residing below them, and this during the present scarcity is no joke. What are the authorities about?—to say the least of it, their ways are like those of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee"—peculiar.

All the pasturage about here is completely parched up with the drought, and as a natural consequence, the mobs of horses, cattle, and sheep are constantly on the move in search of a bit of moist feed. The meat supplied in the district is of a very inferior quality—the mutton, especially, being execrable. The butchers complain, and, it is needless to say, so do their customers. It is singular that amongst the many thousands of jimbucks feeding on the hills of Ardgour and Morven not a presentable one can be found. Heaven knows the miner has not nor desires many delicacies, but a bit of good mutton just now on Bendigo would be considered a *bonne bouche*,—so, squatters' please bestir yourselves.

LATEST AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

[The subjoined telegrams, dated January 11, were published in the *Daily Times* of Friday:]

MELBOURNE.

Mr Anthony Trollope is visiting Tasmania. The race between Penticost and Bedford was won easily by the latter.

Messrs David Masterson and Co. have failed. Their liabilities amount to £45,000. Shocks of earthquake were felt in the Ovens and Murray districts on January 4th. Two deaths from snake-bite have occurred at Daylesford. Professor Halford's antidote was unsuccessful.

Mr Doyle, journalist, is dead.

A man named James Selby Bennett, from New Zealand, has poisoned himself.

Mr Morrison, manager of Hustler's reef, fell down a shaft 300 feet deep, and was killed.

The Yan Yean water supply is ineffective.

Wool is fully sustaining the last rates. Flour is at £12 to £12 10s. New Victorian wheat is at 5s. 6d. Oats are at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. Tookey's shares are quoted at £18 10s., but nothing is doing in them.

SYDNEY.

The weather is intensely hot.

Some very rich stone is being got from Paxton's claim at the Tambaroora reefs.

The whaler Oscar was attacked by a whale when between Tasmania and Newcastle, the animal causing the ship to leak dangerously.

The cricket match between the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne was won by the former by nine wickets.

The Prince of Wales Theatre, two hotels, and other buildings have been burned. The loss is estimated at £40,000. The walls fell, and injured several persons—three fatally.

Mr Fitzgerald's carriage factory has been burned.

It is reported that Mr Webb's steamers will not return.

A labourer named Boyd stabbed himself, and cut his own throat.

A relief fund, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at the Prince of Wales Theatre, has been initiated.

ADELAIDE.

The Government propose sending horses to the North for the purpose of running an express along the unfinished portion of the overland telegraph. The line is extended 1000 miles to the north of Adelaide.

The hot weather is impeding business.

What Protection has done for Chicago.

(Australasian.)

Protection is looking up. Its great and glorious principles have achieved another victory in America. Their operation has been such as to furnish thousands of mechanics with lasting employment at high wages. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, upholsterers, plumbers, painters, glaziers, plasterers, cabinetmakers, carvers, carpetweavers, excavators, and labourers of all kinds will be at work for months to come in rebuilding the city of Chicago, and in refurnishing its houses and restocking its stores. But what—some sceptical freetrader will ask—has all this got to do with protection? Marry, a great deal. Protection laid Chicago in ashes. As how? "Thusly." The owners of the slate quarries of Pennsylvania are rigorously protected against foreign competition. Slates, therefore, are too dear to admit of their being generally used for roofing purposes. Consequently, substitutes have to be provided. At Chicago this substitutes took the shape of paper steeped in pitch and covered with gravel. This was the inflammable covering of the buildings in that unfortunate city. Consequently when the late fire broke out, it leaped from house to house and from street to street as rapidly as a train of gunpowder ignites. The flames ran along the roofs of the edifices with appalling velocity, and the melting pitch dropping into the rooms below greatly increased their combustion. "Chicago has really been burnt down," as the *Spectator* says, "in order that Pennsylvanian quarrymen might plunder the public comfortably." And why not? Why should they not be protected as well as the manufacturers of slop clothing in New York and Boston, where the condition of the female white slave is more deplorable than the negroes before slavery was abolished? To be sure, 12,000 houses were destroyed, about 100,000 people rendered homeless, and property to the value of £30,000,000 or £40,000,000 was consumed. But what is that compared with the assertion of a great principle—the principle that each industrial interest is to be allowed by law to levy black mail upon all other interests, and "the devil take the hindmost"! Chicago, reedified, ought to have a monument like that on Fish-street Hill, and there should be recorded on the pedestal how the great city was burned to ashes as a stupendous sacrifice to the principles of protection in the year 1871.

Politeness is the science of civility. If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself. Young people grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully. Happiness is like a pig with a greased tail: every one runs after it, but nobody can hold it. If your sister fell into a well, why couldn't you rescue her? Because you couldn't be a brother and a sister to her too.

A policeman asked a drunken *Aethiop* whom he could scarcely see in the dim light of a cell, "Are you colored?"—"Colored, no; dia yet chile born so."

The Reduction of Quartz.

(*Thames Guardian*, Jan. 9.)

To some people it has often been a matter of surprise, that at the Thames goldfield, not a single "ore-crusher" has yet been employed. It is a well-known fact, however, that where mines have taken out of them auriferous stone at the rate of 200 tons and upwards per week, ore-crushers can be used with great advantage, thereby enabling batteries to perform about double the usual amount of work. Amongst other well-known ore-crushing machines, there are Blake's, Goodman's, Archer's, &c., but Blake's are generally considered the best. These machines have two jaws; the one fixed, the other moveable. Each revolution of an eccentric causes the lower end of the movable jaw to advance towards the fixed jaw about a quarter of an inch, and then return. Hence, if a stone be dropped in between the convergent faces of the jaws, it is broken by the next succeeding bite, the fragments then fall lower down, and are again broken;—this process being repeated until the chipped stones are small enough to pass out beneath. The 15x7 machine, that is to say, the one which has jaws 15 inches long and 7 inches wide at top, requires 4 horse-power, and in 24 hours will reduce at least 100 tons of the hardest stone, from say 6 inches to 12, to the size of maize or nuts. The 20x9 requires 5 horse-power, and in 24 hours will reduce 150 tons, from say 8 inches to 16, to any size that may be required, as the distance between the jaws at the bottom can be regulated at pleasure. Prior to the introduction of the ore-crusher into mines, the ore was "spalled" by hand-hammers, by hand-rollers, or by stamps weighing at least half a ton, and having a fall of several feet.

Besides the ordinary kind of stamps, there are Wilson's steam-stamp, Child's atmospheric stamp, Beere's spring stamp, &c., &c., but the stamps most used are those which fall by their own gravity. The term "battery" embraces the stamper, boxes, stamps, stamp-shanks, discs, shoes, false-bottoms, cans, cam-shaft, gratings, guides, and the framing. The number of stamps in a box vary from one to six, and considerable difference of opinion exists as to the most productive number of stamps in a box. Some people prefer two stamps in a box, with large openings in the end as well as in front, as it is found that the extra space for discharge greatly facilitates crushing, two stamps accomplishing as much work in that way as three would do with a front opening only. Others again are in favour of five stamps in a box, having front and back discharges, the stamps rising and falling in the order of 1, 3, 5, 2, 4,—1, 3, 5, 2, 4, and so on.

The discs used for raising stamps are of various kinds, viz.:—the plain disc with one or two keys, the screw disc, the screw disc in sections—as to be seen at the recent addition to the Caledonian battery,—and the "gib" disc, which is generally adopted in California.

Cams are made with one, two, and three arms, and are sometimes made in two parts, so that in the event of one being broken, it can readily be replaced without the necessity of lifting the cam-shaft. Single-armed cams were tried at the New Zealand battery, Coromandel, but abandoned. In California, however, the use of the single-armed cam is pretty general, and it is said that it gives as many as ninety ten-inch drops per minute, with safety and economy. Even with a fly-wheel on the cam-shaft, the wear and tear must be something enormous, as the shaft revolving at the rate of ninety revolutions per minute must force the cams into violent collision with the discs, and as each disc carries a stamp some seven or eight hundred pounds weight, severe concussion must inevitably follow. The double-armed cam, however, reduces the speed of the cam-shaft by half, thus enabling the disc to receive the cam much more gently; and the less the distance between the centre of the cam-shaft and the centre of the disc—that is to say, the closer the stamper-shank is to the cam-shaft—the less violent the concussion. If sixty blows per minute are wanted with a double-armed cam and a twelve-inch drop, the cam-shaft must revolve at the rate of 180 degrees in a second, and as each foot-fall occupies a quarter of a second, this gives 45 degrees for each fall, leaving 135 degrees for each pause and rise, the cam to be shaped accordingly. But supposing that 120 blows per minute are wanted, the cam-shaft must revolve 360 deg. in a second, giving 180 deg. for each rise, fall, and pause. Gravity will only move at a given speed; consequently, for 120 blows per minute the height of fall must be greatly reduced. The three-armed cam is useful when the ordinary fall of the stamp is increased in velocity by aid of springs, or otherwise, thus allowing double the number of blows to be given per minute, without catching the cams. The use of the spring enables a great reduction to be made in the weight of the stamp, and instead of the cam striking the disc at 700lbs or 800lbs, as in the ordinary stamp, it strikes only against 150lbs or 200lbs, the spring absorbing the further necessary power to give the force of blow wanted. The spring-stamp is perhaps the smoothest worker of all stamps, the force of fall being easily increased or diminished, so as to accommodate its crushing power to any quality of stuff that may be required. In all cases it is necessary that the shanks of stamps should work perfectly free in the guides, so as to avoid heating, which impedes the freedom of fall, and endangers the breakage of cams.

Gratings are generally made of Russia sheet-iron, of the very best quality—soft and tough; a good test of which is to hammer a part of the sheet into a concave form. It has

been already stated that the larger the area allowed for gratings, the more is crushing facilitated. The same rule holds good with the number of holes in the gratings, for if a sheet of iron be perforated with a certain size, to the number of 10 holes to the lineal inch (equal to 100 holes to the square inch), and another sheet perforated with the same sized needle to the number of 12 holes to the lineal inch (or 144 to the square inch), more stone will be crushed with the latter than with the former. In the iron gratings mentioned there are 10 or 12 holes to the lineal inch, but in brass-wire gratings there are 20 holes of the same size. By using wire gratings the quartz escapes as soon as it is reduced sufficiently fine to go through the holes, whereas by the use of thinly-perforated plate the stuff is over and over again thrown up against the spaces between the holes, thus materially retarding the progress of crushing; and if tables are sufficiently wide to meet the increased production, there is certainly no good to be effected by retaining quartz in the stamper-box after it has been sufficiently crushed to admit of its escape.

Treatment of Auriferous Pyrites.

The following excellent article, by Mr J. W. Hunt, appears in a recent number of the *Town and Country Journal* (a Sydney paper), and we have no doubt it will be read by the miners on this field with interest:—

Gold-mining, for want of sufficient capital and experienced men in the treatment of sulphurous ores, containing gold, is far in the rear compared with Victoria. Most Victorian quartz companies have to contend with iron and arsenical pyrites, from which is obtained a great per centage of their gold.

So far, quartz-miners in New South Wales have paid little attention to this matter. I have known of instances where pyrites have been encountered, and have entirely baffled the managers; they lose a great portion of the gold, and a considerable quantity of mercury, which they are unable to account for.

In many instances this is caused by using quicksilver in the stamper-boxes; the pyrites is stamped with it, and by this means it gets divided into minute particles, which are sickened by the arsenic and sulphur contained in the pyrites, and will not unite with the mercury in the ripple boxes, and a great deal of this fine quicksilver, always containing more or less gold, goes off in the tailings. The gold obtained under these circumstances is not unfrequently of a dirty lead colour after being retorted.

Some parties have obviated this by burning the quartz, but this becomes a very expensive process, and will not pay with poor stone. Supposing the reef to contain from eight to ten pennyweights to the ton, it will cost from 15s. to 25s. per load for burning, so that a very small margin is left for crushing, &c. It is true that the quartz crushes easier, and that gold is more readily extracted, but what is the use of saving one or two pennyweights per ton, and expending 10s. to 15s. per ton more in labour? The loss of a few shillings per load in the treatment of quartz often has the effect of condemning what would otherwise be a good reef.

I do not mean to say that using quicksilver in the boxes is altogether objectionable, but in some circumstances it certainly is, and particularly in the cases I have above mentioned.

The gratings generally used in this colony are of perforated iron. These are now getting out of date and are being superseded by wire gratings. The advantage of this is obvious. In the pierced gratings such as generally used for crushing purposes, there are about 120 holes to the square inch; in the wire grating there are over 400 holes of the same size.

By using the wire grating a great saving is therefore effected, the crushed quartz having a much better chance of escaping from the stamper-box, once it is reduced sufficiently fine; with perforated plate the quartz once reduced to powder, is repeatedly thrown up against the space between the holes, and does not go through near as fast as the stamps are able to reduce it; the consequence is that the discharge being slow, the stamps can only be fed accordingly.

The question now arises, which is the best and cheapest mode of heating quartz containing pyrites, &c. In my opinion the process now generally adopted in Victoria is undoubtedly the best, viz.:—

The quartz is crushed through brass wire grating, varying from 200 to 300 holes to the inch; it then passes over two or three quicksilver ripples, a copper plate, and about 12 to 14 feet of blanket tables; after which the iron pyrites in the tailings is concentrated by means of the round table or concentrator; the pyrites is afterwards roasted thoroughly and amalgamated in a Chilian mill. As a rule, pyrites containing under 2 ozs. to the ton by assay is not found very remunerative. The average yield of auriferous pyrites may be said to be from 5 ozs. to 12 ozs. per ton, though I have seen some yield over 180 ozs. per ton, after being well concentrated. The gross yield of this ore, that is as it came from the lode, was 2 ozs. per ton, and the loss in the tailings 1 dwt. per ton.

It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us wise.

It is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich.

A blind beggar had a brother who went to sea and was drowned. Now the man who was drowned had no brother. What relation was the drowned man to the blind beggar?—The blind beggar was the drowned man's sister.

Spiritualism Defended

We have received from a Dunedin correspondent the following note and extract:—

"Dear Sir,—One side of a story is very good until the other is heard. As you have published an article from an American paper headed "Spiritualism Exposed," I hope you will not refuse to give the enclosed article from the Melbourne *Argus* of the 30th ult., in its defence.—I am, &c., FAIR PLAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARGUS."

Sir,—Spiritualism—or, as it might be more accurately designated, naturalism—is being assailed and misrepresented on all sides. The attacks upon it take the most varied forms, and are animated by the most discordant motives. Its merely physical phenomena are frequently admitted, and are attributed to singularly disparate causes. Diabolism, sorcery, and unknown "physic force," "unconscious cerebration," and electricity, are credited with the authorship of these phenomena. I will not pretend to explain them, because, although a so-called spiritualist, I have never seen any of them. With the intelligent manifestations of spiritualism, or naturalism, I am familiar, and of them, with your permission, I propose to speak.

My attention was directed to them some months since by the fact that many men for whose mental attainments I entertain the highest respect, whose veracity is unimpeachable, and whom I know to be unlikely to be led away by delusions of any kind, were firm believers in spiritualism. I observed that it was exercising a beneficial influence on their health, their happiness, and their daily conduct; and I resolved to investigate the phenomena for myself. Up to that time I had read pretty well everything that had been written against spiritualism, and only one book in its favour—Peebles' *Seers of the Ages*, which repelled me by the tedium of its style. I entered on the enquiry with great suspicion. I suspected those through whom the intelligent phenomena were said to be produced, and I watched the operations of my own mind with vigilant scrutiny. Like most men to whom their brain is their tool-chest and bread-winner, I have been accustomed to study its workings, and to regulate my physical habits so as to keep it in the highest state of health and efficiency. Therefore I was prepared—indeed, I expected to find—an explanation of the phenomena of spiritualism in some one or more of the occult operations of the mind—in unconscious cerebration, mental-transfer, latent thought, or forgotten impressions suddenly awakened or vitalised, the unsuspected opening up of long-sealed chambers of the memory; a morbid excitement of the imaginative faculties, and so forth. I am bound to confess that every one of these explanations failed to account for the phenomena. I fought against the spiritual theory, but the facts were too strong for me, and I was compelled to succumb. The evidence, as it accumulated, was so powerful, so consistent, so harmonious—the details were so perfectly in accordance with the leading principles, and the latter approved themselves so entirely to my reason, that conviction was irresistible.

What are these "intelligent phenomena" of which you speak? it will be asked. I reply that they are these. Certain human media, in whom the requisite conditions exist, are taken possession of by the higher intelligences, who work in circles or in groups. They deaden the brain of the medium for the time being, and make use of his or her organs of speech and sight for the purpose of communicating with human beings. In this position they are enabled to converse with you, and to convey to you knowledge calculated to promote your own mental and spiritual growth and to advance that of mankind. If those whom they desire to make use of, are suffering from any remediable disease, they apply themselves in the first instance to its cure, as in my own case; because an unhealthy condition of the body is, of course, unfavourable to the healthy operations of the mind. This done, they begin to inculcate principles of true religion and morality, and to explain and enforce the laws of nature as established by Almighty God, whose instruments they claim to be, and of whose omnipotence, omniscience, and infinite love they are perpetually speaking, in terms of fervent adoration and rapturous eulogy.

They lay down these broad principles,—that it is the first duty of every man to ascertain what he is, whence he came, where he is, and whither he is going. By a knowledge of what he is, man would regulate his daily life, his food, clothing, labour, exercise, recreation, and rest, so as to insure perfect health, all disease being unnatural and abnormal. By knowing whence he came,—ascending, as he does, through every stage of animated nature, until he takes the form of man and becomes a living spirit,—mankind would get rid of the monstrous doctrine of original sin and all its fabulous surroundings, and would escape the mental degradation and misery to which that pernicious invention of the theologians has given rise. By a knowledge of where we are,—or, in other words, by a careful study of natural history in all its branches, we should be enabled the better to adapt ourselves to the telluric and climatic conditions of the countries we inhabit; we should choose more appropriate and healthy sites for our cities; we should understand how to develop the natural resources of the soil more fully than we do now; we should "be able to produce rain at will"; and we should learn to foresee and to guard against those elementary convulsions which are now productive of such terrible disasters on land and sea. By a knowledge of whether we are going, taken in connection with that

of whence we came, we should be led to form a just appreciation of the utterly insignificant proportion which this life bears, not only to our future, but to our past existence; we should discover that the rate of our progression hereafter will be determined by the extent to which reason, illuminated from above, has been the guide and governor of our actions here, and we should shape our lives accordingly.

Such, in a very condensed form, are the elementary principles of what is called spiritualism, as taught by the higher intelligences, not only here, but simultaneously in all parts of the world. Self-denial—not asceticism; self-renunciation—not self-torture; and the duty of labouring for your fellow-creatures;—these are incessantly inculcated by the "spirits." The ethics of Christianity they sedulously teach; but the doctrine of the Godhead of Christ, and that of the atonement, they condemn as having contributed more than any other cause to impede the Christianisation of mankind. The human mind, they assert, has now reached that stage of development in which it has become practicable for the higher intelligences, acting under Divine Providence, and fulfilling the Almighty will, to re-reveal in its integrity and purity, through tons of thousands of channels, that religion which Christ taught, freed from the corruptions and perversions of succeeding ages, in order that the whole human race may eventually "dwell with God in endless love." For, as they declare, and as Wordsworth says:—

"Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In mercy, carried infinite degrees
Beyond the tenderness of human hearts :
Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In perfect wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
That finds no limit but her own pure will."

Yours obediently, J. S.

Essay on the Cat.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The kat iz a domestic animal—but i never bin abel tew tell wherefor.

Yu kant trust wun, enny more than yu kan a kase of the gout. There iz onli wun mortle thing that yu kan trust a kat with, and cum out even, and that is a bar of hard soap.

They are az meek az Mozis, but az full ov deviltry az Judas Iskariott.

They will harvest a dozen ov yung chikons for yu, and then steal into the sittin-room az softli az an undertaker, and lay themselves down on the rug at yure feet, full of injured innocens and chiken, and dream ov thare childhood days.

All that iz about a kat that iz domestick that i no ov is that you kant looze one.

Yu kant looze a kat—they are az hard tew looze az a bad reputashun iz.

Yu may send wun out ov the state dun up in a meal bag, and markt "C. O. D." and the next morning yu will find him or her (akording tew sex) in the same old spot, alongside ov the kitchen stove, ready to be stopt on.

Kats hav two good ears for mellioli, and often make the nite atmosfere molidious with thare opera musik.

But the most wunderful thing about a kat that haz bin diskovered yet iz their fear ov deth.

Yu kant induse wun by enny ordinary means to akzept ov deth—they aktually skorn to die.

Yu may kill one az much az yu have a mind tew, and they will begin life anew, and in a few minuuts, with a more flattering prospektus.

Dogs i luve; they carry thare kredenshals in thare faces, and kant hide them; but the bulk ov a kats reputashun lies buried in their stumuk, as unknown tew themselves az tew ennybody els.

There iz onli wun thing about a kat that i like, and that iz, they are very cheap; a little money well invested will go a grate way in kats.

Kats are very plentiful in this world just now; i counted 18 from my boarding wond wun moonlite nite last summer, and it wasn't a frustrate nite for cats neither.

Crushed to Death in a Clock.

The bell-ringer in the cathedral of Wurtzburg has perished under very singular circumstances. The church possesses a splendid clock, with ponderous and complicated works, while a pendulum of proportionate length vibrates to and fro wit' a dull and monotonous thud. Recently the clock needed cleaning, and the ringer was deputed to superintend the work, though he ruefully endeavoured to be excused from the task. It seemed that he never willingly approached the belfry, from certain unpleasant associations. About twenty years ago he killed his predecessor in office, accusing him of carrying on a criminal intrigue with his wife. When brought to trial, he escaped the gallows, owing to a deficiency of legal proof. The patronage of one of the emus then procured him the appointment vacant by the death of his victim. Hence, it is said, arose his superstitious dread in connection with the belfry, which was supposed by many to be haunted by the ghost of the murdered ringer. On the morning when the clock was to be cleaned it suddenly stopped, and the bell-ringer was nowhere to be found. A workman from the town was sent for. While ascending the tower, he was horrified to find the pendulum and lower works dripping with blood. Upon searching further, the body of the bell-ringer was found entangled in the works, frightfully mangled and crushed. One

supposition is that he committed suicide by climbing up the pendulum, and then pitched himself into the machinery of the clock. But the wonder-loving gossips of the place, with a thoroughly German propensity for the horrible, declare that the guilty man, upon reaching the gloomy chamber wherein the works revolved, was horror-stricken by the apparition of his predecessor sitting astride of the great balance wheel of the clock, and had been drawn into the works by a species of horrible fascination, similar to that which the rattlesnake is said to have over its prey. There sat the spectre, rubbing his gory hands in hideous glee as the victim was slowly drawn in among the cog-wheels and ratchets of the machinery. An agonising yell, a crush of bones, and all was still! Such, according to the *Italie*, is the newest legend of the belfry of Wurtzburg.

Sum Papers on Mining.

BY JING, OF GYMPIE.

There are several kinds of gold mining. Alloovaly digging is act wun—seen the first is mostly a blind gully with 5 hundred men throwin dirt in all direkshuns, and kuverin up as much gold as they get, and frequently much more. The principal karteristics of this sort of digging konsist in a grte number of kalico tents, a good deal of strong language, and drinkin ad libbytum. Next there is sloosing, but that practice is out of fashion, probabli bekaus there is very little worter and no washdirt to be ad. Kwartz minin iz the most payin guia, espeshully if you hav hit it, but a good mire of mi akwaintances get down on their luk long be4 they get down on the gold, and leev the prophets 2 their successors. The grte objek of the kwartz reefer iz 2 prevent the reef from dipping tew mutch, as it often apens that the golden eggs ar deposited bi the underli in your naybors ground. This shud be avoided iff possebel; butt kare shud be taken that the reef is not pinched out. A shaft shud be klose reefed in stawny wether, espeshully if it is sitoated on the top of a ill. When a shaft hits the reefe in the centre it is konsidered a good shot. Frekewentli it glances off and gets imbedid in hard grene stone which corsis grte truble and annoyans. Kasing iz a sort substanis which is always neer a reefe; wen it is sorfter than yousal it is sed to be good looking stuff, whitch is all stuff and nonsens. The rok is often very dokunposed, butt no implesten smell akunpenis it in a wel konkunktad kaim. Kwartz kruising is a veri eggsentrick operashun. It iz dun bi means ov a steam-mill fitted up with battrys, stumps, ripel boxes, tables, an other ingenius kontrivans. The tables are kalkulated with the grtest nisety to shi the exact kwantity of amalgam, an the kopper plates ar beayootifly engraved. The gold seldom gets as far as the blankitts xcept in eggstremely cold wether. Quiekeilver iz implod in large quantities. An attont was mad to introdoos sodyum, but it was found, that this drugg wood knot amalgam with the pure metel. Very little konvershashun is carryd on durin the proses of kruising on akount ov the nois it okashuns, but 2 make up for it the men tawk in a veri loud vois; some of the retorts are veri severe.

Courting in Nebraska.

Judging from an amusing letter in an American paper, the fair sex seem to be in great demand out in Nebraska. The writer, being benighted while on a sporting excursion to the States, sought lodgings in a farmer's house, where there were three sons and one daughter. Shortly after his arrival a vehicle drove up containing two young men, who were instantly ushered into the parlour. Supper was then served up, but scarcely had the party taken their seats, when the howling of the dogs announced a third young man. The mother rose to admit him, but the daughter rushed forward with an unceremonious, "Don't git up mother! It's one of me fellows. Come in Jim; how do you do?" The writer was now invited to the kitchen to smoke, and Jim was left in sole possession of the sitting-room. Scarcely, however, had the smokers installed themselves comfortably in the kitchen when a fourth young man made his appearance. The house consisted altogether of but three rooms. Two sweethearts were already in the parlor, and one in the sitting-room. There was nothing for it, therefore, for the new comer but to make himself as happy as he could in the kitchen, while the young lady divided her attention impartially between the four. But ten minutes had hardly passed when there were two more arrivals, who were announced as the two widowers. It was 9 o'clock. We wished to go to bed, and the only bed we had discovered was in the parlour. The old gentleman divined our wishes, and said, "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but this is one of the regular courtin' nights. Them two fellers in the parlour never leave afore midnight, and Dan'll be here at ten o'clock." In reply to further questioning, the old gentleman said:—"Friday is purty bad, but Sunday is wuss. Last Sunday night there was ten on 'em; and the girl is gettin' more and more partic'lar."

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4. The SELF-ACTING PUNT, BOAT, and GEAR belonging to the Upper Ferry.
5. An EIGHTEEN SHARE in the ELIZABETH Quartz-Mining Company, Carrick Range, acknowledged to be one of the best mining properties in the Province.
6. FRUIT GARDEN, comprising an acre of ground, substantially fenced, and planted with Fruit Trees of all descriptions.

The only reason for wishing to dispose of the above Properties, is that Mr Richards, having been in the district since the outbreak of the Dunstan Rush, is now desirous of retiring altogether from active business.

Dunedin Advertisements.



RAILWAY FOUNDRY.

FRASER, HARKNESS, & CO.

Beg to announce to Importers of Machinery, Ironmongers, Mechanics, and the Public generally, that as it has been found necessary, to advance with the increasing prosperity of Otago, to establish another IRON FOUNDRY to meet the want felt by a large portion of the community, they have erected a Foundry in Great King-street (opposite the Hospital), complete in every respect for CASTING Iron and Brass, in all its branches, on a large scale.

They have also determined their prices shall not be influenced by the exorbitant charges made by the trade in Dunedin, but that all castings shall be charged strictly in proportion to, if not under, Melbourne prices.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and personally executed by one of the firm.

All kinds of castings in Iron and Brass done

Stampers, Quartz-Crushing machinery, Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates, Overshot Breast and Undershot Water-wheels. Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping and Threshing Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars. Fire-proof Doors and Safes.

Flax Dressing Machines made to order.

Models intrusted to them will be taken care of as requested.

ADDRESS:

FRASER, HARKNESS, & CO.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

GEORGE YOUNG,
PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),
DUNEDIN,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunfillan" and "E. P. Bouvier" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—

10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches

8 doz. French and American Clocks

8 doz. Gold Brooches

9 doz pairs Gold Earrings

6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings

8½ doz. Gold Lockets

6 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts

6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs,

Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses,

Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.

Watches, Carefully Cleaned and Repaired
Clocks, &c. at Moderate Charges.

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for CLOCKS and WATCHES at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1863.

GEORGE YOUNG,

PRINCES-STREET,

(Opposite Bank of New South Wales).

Dunedin Advertisements.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, in
season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1870.

Real Estate of every description put on the Register. Conveyances, Mortgages, Assignments, Re-Conveyances, Leases.—Anti and Post-Nuptial Settlements.—Powers of Attorney.—Caveats entered.

Advantages secured by Registration:

- 1.—An Indefeasible Title, guaranteed by the Crown.
- 2.—The expense of Transfer reduced to a minimum.
- 3.—Increased facility in dealing with Land after Registration.
- 4.—Property enhanced in value by difference in cost between an ordinary conveyance and a Transfer under the Act.
- 5.—No loss of time occasioned in dealing with land.
- 6.—Fixed scale of Charges strictly adhered to.

Example of Fees:

Cost of bringing Land under the Act, including cost of conveyance to a third party, if required: When a Crown Grant title £1 7 0 When title of any other description... 2 5 0 With an additional rate of 4s 2d for every £100 value.

Cost of dealing with Land after Registration: Transfer £1 12 0 Mortgage, Lease, or Settlement 0 12 0 Discharge of Mortgage, Transfer, or Surrender of Lease 0 5 0

GEORGE GRANT,
LICENSED LAND BROKER,
Dunedin & Port Chalmers Railway Office
DUNEDIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin.

26th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND

NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS GAZETTE

Is Published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

At the office,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Subscription, Six Shillings per Quarter.

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Advertisements

OTAGO

FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER. BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and

Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mill

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-

chines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made.

124 Holloway's Medicines

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers & Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs Scalds

Bad Breasts Sore Nipples

Burns Sore Throats

Bunions Skin Diseases

Bite of Mosquitoes and Scurvy

Sandflies Sore Heals

Coco-bay Tumours

Chigoe-foot Ulcers

Chilblains Wounds and Yaws.

Fistulas Cancers

Gout Contracted and Stiff

Glandular Swellings Joints

Lumbago Elephantiasis

Piles Chapped Hands

Rheumatism Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Advertisements

SHEPPARD'S

COMMERCIAL & FAMILY HOTEL

NEAR THE OCTAGON,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Late of Supreme Court Hotel).

Superior Accommodation for Families & Boarders.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

N.B.—A Night Porter in attendance.

The attention of the Proprietor will always be given to make his Patrons feel at Home.

A first-class BILLIARD TABLE.

Charges—Moderate.

R. W. SHEPPARD . PROPRIETOR.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant to the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT

"Mix'd reason with pleasure

And wisdom with mirth."

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their